



Peace Table Building Two Great Colonial Empires; Wilson to Convene World League Drafters To-day

U. S. Gas Units Outhurled the Enemy 5 to 1

Major Carlock, Just Back.
Doubts if Germany Could
Have Stood Fire Longer

Destroyed Foe's Morale

Methods of Americans, Kept
Secret to Insure Success,
Are Told for First Time

The first real story of the powerful gas attacks made by Americans against the Germans was told yesterday by Major John B. Carlock, of San Francisco, who arrived on the White Star liner Celtic. He fought with the First Gas Regiment of the American Expeditionary Force over the entire western front where American troops defended the line.

War regulations, he said, guarded the activities of this regiment with unusual secrecy but, since the enemy was made powerless by the conditions of the armistice, he said he saw no harm in telling of the effectiveness of the work done by the gas regiment.

"In the Revolutionary War," he said, "the farmers gave the British ball for ball, but in this great struggle in France the Americans gave the Germans gas with them until April. They entered the first American sector and fought on every sector from Belgium to the Vosges."

"The people of America," said Major Carlock, "learned little of our operations because it was imperative that nothing should be known. Nothing was said about the gas until the nature of our work made this secrecy necessary. It is perhaps safe now to tell a little of our operations; what we were doing and how we met the attacks of the enemy."

Hurled Gas Three Ways

"Our gas was hurled into the heart of the enemy lines in three ways; by the cylinder, the projector and the four-inch mortar. The cylinders were usually weighed about 130 pounds and held from sixty to seventy pounds of liquid gas. We would put into action from 500 to 5,000 of these deadly charges. They were installed in batteries of from 20 to 5,000, and were discharged electrically.

They were used chiefly against machine-gun nests, and were aimed with exceptional accuracy. Our men did splendid work in putting over smoke screens, and in practically every infantry attack we went ahead and laid down a screen that the infantrymen might advance under cover. We also used the smoke to draw artillery fire. The success of the Marines on the Ypres on November 10 was, in a measure, due to our smoke screens. The gas regiments lead most of the offensives, and were subject to greater danger than any others in the conflict, and this is borne out by the fact that our regimental casualties were about 50 per cent.

"77th Tenacious Fighters"

"Our regiment was in a position to observe the work of the infantry, and right here let me pay tribute to the fighting 77th of New York, whose work was wonderful and whose tenacity was of the highest order."

Major Carlock said that his regiment had a general idea of the effectiveness of their gas attacks, but learned from the reports of German prisoners that it had been much more effective than was generally believed.

"These prisoners told us that our gas had not alone caused great mortality in their ranks, but had utterly destroyed their morale."

"Had the war continued the gas regiments would have played a most important part in silencing the Boche. With the high pitch of perfection we had attained at the cessation of hostilities, I doubt if the Germans could have withstood our attacks any longer."

"One of the hardest things we had to contend with was the direction of our attack against villages where we knew there were French non-combatants. We always avoided gassing French villages where we knew there was a civilian population. Were it not for this we could have wiped out everything in our path, for our gas cylinders could travel fourteen miles, inflicting death along the entire way."

World League Likely to Decide Mexican Issue

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The announcement in news dispatches from New York that representatives of British and American oil, mining and cattle interests in Mexico were coming to Paris to lay their claims before the peace conference, is attracting much attention in American government circles and is causing speculation as to how Mexican affairs may be presented, if at all.

As Mexico has not been connected directly with the war, the opinion in official circles is that business interests of foreign powers cannot get a hearing in Paris until the Society of Nations is organized fully and the main issues connected with the war passed upon.

Under the Monroe Doctrine, the United States naturally would be consulted before any steps were taken to bring about an adjustment of the friction between Mexico and foreign powers. As a result, the Mexican difficulties are being watched eagerly, because of the possibility that they may indicate how the Society of Nations will affect historic American policy.

Hylan Hasn't Kept Pledges, Day Charges

Commissioner of Markets
Urges Pressure to Get Ter-
minals in the Boroughs

Markets Commissioner Jonathan C. Day, an appointee of Mayor Hylan, urged yesterday that pressure be brought to bear on the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and other city officials to fulfill the administration's campaign pledge of a terminal market for each borough.

"One-fourth of the present city government's time is gone," he told an audience at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., "and not a single thing has been done to carry out this pledge. Unless the promise is kept the people of New York are going to know the reason why."

Dr. Day said that a careful survey, made by him, of 107 principal articles of food showed that 56.25 per cent of the price consumers pay was added after the product reached New York City and the freight was paid.

Daymen Right, He Says

"The milk situation is an example," he declared. "We ought to be backing the Daymen's League instead of fighting them, for they are only asking fair profit for their work of production. The cost of distribution of all food products is relatively too high and it must be brought down."

"Market conditions here are ridiculous. Farmers from Staten Island drive and ferry their produce over to Manhattan, where it passes through one or two middlemen's hands, is hauled back to along the route it passed on its way to, and is sold, probably, by a Staten Island groceryman. No wonder prices are high! And the same thing is true of Nassau County and Queens County farmers, only in their cases the produce is brought to the Wallabout Market, in Brooklyn."

Wants Public Control

"Public operation of food channels is what we need. The same corporations and individuals who control private markets have long term renewable leases on the stalls in the West Wallabout and Wallabout markets. Last year the Wallabout market did \$100,000,000 worth of business and only paid the city \$22,000 in rentals. That was about one-half of what the rent would be in a private owned market, yet the prices were as high as anywhere. A permit system and not a lease system should be used in city markets."

"The cities are never going to pay the farmers less for food; we are going to pay them more. You never heard of many millionaire farmers. It is the useless middlemen who must go."

3 Hylan Commissioners Removed in Year for Differences With Mayor

Mayor Hylan, in his thirteen months in office, has removed one commissioner and caused two others to resign because they objected to his policies. Another member of his cabinet left him to accept a more lucrative offer.

Police Commissioner Bugher was removed January 22, 1918, because he refused to let the Mayor dictate his appointments.

Health Commissioner J. Lewis Ameter resigned April 29, 1918, rather than acquiesce in a policy which might jeopardize the health and welfare of the community.

Park Commissioner William F. Greer was forced to resign October 24, 1918, because, according to Mayor Hylan, he executed a lease for the Central Park Casino "without first submitting same to me."

A New Dollar Diplomacy
is necessary to promote our foreign trade
declared H. D. D. Vice Pres. Chase Na-
tional Bank, tells why in the February
 Scribner's—now on sale—Advt.

"Reds" Fortify Bremen Against Ebert Troops

Fitted Battle Is Forecast
When the Government
Soldiers Arrive at City

Rival Parliament Feared

Spartacides Aim to Force
Retention of Soviets as a
Factor in the New Regime

BERLIN, Feb. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The troops of the Gerstenberg Division, which are marching on Bremen to liberate that city from the domination of the terrorist Spartacian minority, are not expected to enter the city before Monday. The government troops are moving slowly along both banks of the Weser.

The Spartacides are reported to be preparing a strong resistance. Their adherents among the laborers at the shipyards are building machine gun nests and strengthening the defenses at the yards. They are also posting strong machine gun forces along the roads to Achim and Hemmingham and otherwise preparing to resist execution of the mandates of the Berlin government.

The Spartacides are reported to have occupied the City Hall at Bremen and other important buildings. Majority Socialists among the shipyard laborers, as well as the office employees, have left the yards. The Bremen organ of the Spartacides made a halfhearted attempt to induce the workmen to wait for a more favorable time before striking, but without effect.

Conditions improve at Hamburg. Advances say, however, news of the advance of the government troops has had a favorable effect and the Spartacian elements generally are plucking up courage. At Wilhelmshaven and Hamburg conditions are reported to be improving.

With the time for convening the German National Assembly only six days off, the general political situation suddenly has taken on an aspect which must be considered menacing to the government.

While it is unlikely that any attempt will be made to disperse the constituent assembly at Weimar, there probably will be what amounts to a rival parliament in session simultaneously in Berlin.

Among those who have followed the activities of the Spartacides, there is little doubt the congress will afford the Spartacides, Independent Socialists and other radicals an opportunity to insist on the retention of the Soviet system, alone if possible, but, in any event, as

Continued on page four

American Mission Arrives in Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The unofficial American mission to investigate conditions in Germany for the American peace delegation arrived in Berlin to-day. It is headed by Captain Walter R. Gherardi, former American Naval Attaché at Berlin. Members of the mission will visit various German cities.

Monarchy Set Up in Portugal; Awaits Manuel

Minister of War Is Named
Premier and Control Is
Extended, London Hears

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With Monarchist victories confirmed, a national government has been constituted in Portugal with Senor Conceicao as Premier and Minister of War, according to a dispatch received from Oporto.

The message declares the Monarchists control a large part of Portugal and are awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch, received to-day from Portugal by way of Madrid says a national government has been constituted in Portugal, as follows:

Premier, Minister of War and of Food—Playa Conceicao.

Minister of the Interior—Senor Sollara Alegro.

Minister of Justice, Finance and Religion—Viscount Banho.

Minister of Education, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry—Count Azeyedo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Louis Magalanes.

Minister of Public Works and Transportation—Senor Silvaramos.

The dispatch adds that the government was named by the army and has been welcomed by the people with enthusiasm. It says also that the government, which is exercising authority, is awaiting the arrival of former King Manuel.

Earlier reports from Portugal were conflicting.

A dispatch from Lisbon said a Royalist column was put to flight north of Dagueda and the commander killed. The Republican government, this report said, had asked the civil government to remain at their posts during

Continued on next page

Czechs Quell Silesian Riots In Hot Fight

The Coal Supply of Central
Europe Is Threatened in
Five Days of Disorder

Children Hurl Grenades

Bolshevik Movement Among
Poles Checked for Time,
but Unrest Is Still Felt

New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PRAGUE, Feb. 2.—After five days of strife in the coal mining towns of Eastern Silesia conditions of comparative order have been restored. Wherever Czechoslovak troops have taken possession order prevails. At the same time it is clear that the trouble is not yet over. Sinister forces are still to be dealt with.

It is true that the leaders of the recent disturbances were Poles, but the uprising was in reality a spurt of Bolshevism, of which the Poles are merely willing adherents. With few exceptions the leaders of the riots are not Silesian Poles, but recent immigrants from Western Galicia and Russia. The affair is of more than local interest for the reason that the coal supply of a large part of Central Europe and Northern Italy is threatened.

The attitude of the Polish government of Warsaw has been puzzling and disappointing, inasmuch as it has refused to disavow the acts of violence committed in the name of the Polish people and has showed a marked apathy toward a non-military settlement of the Silesian question. Karvin, Teschen and Moravsk Ostrava are the chief centers.

At Karvin rioters resorted to sabotage in attempting to destroy the boilers in ventilating plants. A skirmish at the railway station resulted in several casualties. A local Polish physician and a Polish miner led the gangs, supplying them with guns and hand grenades. Grenades were found in the possession of even school children, who had been ordered to stand concealed in clumps of trees beside a road and throw them at the Czechoslovak troops as they entered Karvin.

About eighty Silesians were abducted from the Antipodes, criticizing the decisions of the peace conference, provisional though they be, with regard to the Pacific Islands. Englishmen, as well as Austrians, will want a definition of the word mandate, and Lloyd George is the only man who can give it.

U. S. Evades Police Job
To date Mr. Wilson has succeeded in evading all attempts to fasten upon America the responsibility of managing any colonies, although the British especially are desirous of having the United States share the job of policing and managing the new possessions of the Near East, notably Syria and Asia Minor.

Whoever assumes the work must maintain a considerable army of occupation and that is costly business these days, when soldiers demand wages almost equaling those of a clerk.

No official announcement has been made upon the subject of indemnities, or of reparation, as the delegates prefer now to call the penalty Germany must pay, but it is a very lively question in Belgium and France, where bills are almost ready for presentation.

France wants an early settlement with Germany. It is a fact that the Germans are recuperating with an astounding rapidity, while France, terribly hard hit by the war, is reorganizing slowly. The German colonies which will go to France will be unproductive financially for many years, while the same is true in lesser degree of the ore deposits in the Sarre Valley.

There are two schools in France, one of which would have Germany assessed

Continued on next page

Wilson at Work on His League Views

PARIS, Feb. 2.—President Wilson will officially assemble to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel de Crillon the members of the peace conference commission on a society of nations. In some quarters it is stated that a report to the conference on this subject is imminent.

President Wilson spent most of yesterday morning at work in his private office. Instead of availing himself of the services of a stenographer he applied himself assiduously to the typewriter, which is taken as an indication that he was preparing some paper requiring the most thoughtful consideration.

As it is known to be the plan of the American delegation to rush forward plans for the creation of a society of nations, it is assumed that the President was engaged in the preparation of a statement supporting some one proposition or general scheme.

The American delegates incline to the belief that the most serious obstacle will be found in insistence by overzealous advocates upon extreme methods to enforce peaceful settlement of disputes.

It is understood the American delegates will give their support to the plans of General Smuts and Lord Cecil, with the addition of a few of the ideas advanced by Leon Bourgeois, the French protagonist of a league.

Full League Plans Ready By Saturday

Peace Conference Commit-
tee Starts to Assemble So-
ciety of Nations 'Machine'

New York Tribune
European Bureau
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The climax of the first phase of the peace conference will be reached this week. A great mass of material has been gathered together, the foundation has been laid, and now the delegates will begin assembling the parts of the machine which they hope will turn out a brand new product.

There is every reason why the machine should begin operating at the earliest possible moment. All the world wants to see what manner of thing has been set up by the leaders of the Orient, Europe and the West. The statesmen—Lloyd George, Wilson, Clemenceau, Orlando, Kinnochi and Liu Cheng—are just as anxious to complete their monumental task as the masses of their countries are to begin life under the new conditions.

Everything centres on the league of nations. All other questions are details, although some, like Russia, are big enough to wreck the whole machine unless it is handled successfully.

League Details Soon

The league of nations committee, under the presidency of Mr. Wilson, is ready to begin its work. The fundamental principles of the league have been agreed upon by the five powers, and the scope of its functions defined. Now comes the heavier task, the working out of practical details.

British leaders, with their colonial experience, and long trained in diplomatic customs, naturally approach the problem with a wisdom gained by generations of study. It is understood their plan will be accepted, but that American, French and even Japanese specifications will be included.

By next Saturday it is probable that the plenary conference will learn what these architects have devised.

President Wilson returns within the next fortnight to the United States. Lloyd George will go to London at the next week end, and the French will have formed a close partnership, and when they report to their clients they want to be in a position to say: "We have the basis of a durable peace the league of nations is a reality." And when they agree upon any policy for this conference it goes through.

The British Premier must speak with regard to his visit to a missionary as well as an architect. Some of the British colonies, notably Australia, are unhappy over the events of the last week. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, has received cables from the Antipodes, criticizing the decisions of the peace conference, provisional though they be, with regard to the Pacific Islands. Englishmen, as well as Austrians, will want a definition of the word mandate, and Lloyd George is the only man who can give it.

U. S. Evades Police Job

To date Mr. Wilson has succeeded in evading all attempts to fasten upon America the responsibility of managing any colonies, although the British especially are desirous of having the United States share the job of policing and managing the new possessions of the Near East, notably Syria and Asia Minor.

Whoever assumes the work must maintain a considerable army of occupation and that is costly business these days, when soldiers demand wages almost equaling those of a clerk.

No official announcement has been made upon the subject of indemnities, or of reparation, as the delegates prefer now to call the penalty Germany must pay, but it is a very lively question in Belgium and France, where bills are almost ready for presentation.

France wants an early settlement with Germany. It is a fact that the Germans are recuperating with an astounding rapidity, while France, terribly hard hit by the war, is reorganizing slowly. The German colonies which will go to France will be unproductive financially for many years, while the same is true in lesser degree of the ore deposits in the Sarre Valley.

There are two schools in France, one of which would have Germany assessed

Continued on next page

China Fights For Life in Peace Parley

Far Eastern Question Is
Second Most Important
Now Before Conference

New York Tribune
European Bureau
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.—As was expected by various authorities on Far Eastern matters, the Chinese delegation is making one of the spectacular struggles of the peace conference and attracting wide attention in Paris, because it is generally acknowledged that the Far Eastern problem is probably the second most important with which the peace conference has to deal.

The question of the sea power of Great Britain is unlikely to be a stumbling block for the conference, nor will the Franco-German frontier, or the question of indemnities, or even the Adriatic problem, over which the Italians are greatly wrought up at present.

The immediate and admittedly most important problem before the conference is that of Russia, now a vast and defenceless reservoir of man power and natural resources which can in the future make Germany, despite defeat, the most formidable factor on the continent of Europe.

The second of the two great problems, although it is more remote, both geographically and from the point of view of time, is that of the Far East, and this latter problem promises to be one difficult for the conference to solve, because the two foremost contestants are represented at the peace table.

Situation Is Complicated

The situation is complicated by several conflicting interests and sympathies, including those of Great Britain and her Pacific colonies, whose interests are not identical.

The Japanese are allied with Great Britain for the purpose, as the preamble of the alliance provides, of defending the integrity and independence of China.

The attitude of the British colonies in the Pacific, on the other hand, is one of suspicion of the growing power of Japan, which, as the negotiations here now prove, has materially increased since the beginning of the war.

It was said in Japan in 1914 that the outbreak of the war, ranging Europe in two hostile camps, was "the opportunity of ten thousand years" for Japan. Declaring her intention to fulfill the terms of the treaty with Great Britain, Japan, in August, 1914, demanded the withdrawal of German forces from Kiaochow harbor and the territory in Shantung province which Germany had compelled China to lease to her for ninety-nine years. Shantung being one of the wealthiest and most important provinces of China, immediately adjacent to Chili province, in which Peking is situated, the situation between Tokio and Germany, while to Japan it meant not only infinitely greater trade opportunities, but also enhanced her political prestige, as well as augmented her naval supremacy along the coast of China.

Resented by China

The Chinese government immediately displayed intense resentment and formally protested to Tokio, which answered only by landing troops in Shantung and waging a brief and successful campaign for the capture of the German stronghold. The Chinese continued their protests, but they were unavailing. Indeed, on the contrary, they provoked Japan to launch in 1915 what was known as the "Twenty-one demands" for the purpose, according to the Japanese explanation, of regulating the situation between Tokio and Peking and settling many problems at issue between those two capitals "for the benefit of peace and security in the Far East."

Headed by the same officials who are now the Chinese peace conference representatives, the Peking Foreign Office waged a determined diplomatic conflict with Germany. It is a fact that the Germans are recuperating with an astounding rapidity, while France, terribly hard hit by the war, is reorganizing slowly. The German colonies which will go to France will be unproductive financially for many years, while the same is true in lesser degree of the ore deposits in the Sarre Valley.

There are two schools in France, one of which would have Germany assessed

Continued on next page

Chief Gainers Are Britain And France

Vast Territories in Near
East and Pacific Added
to England's Dominions

America Declines
Proffer of Lands

Great Britain Likely to
Get Control Over Asia
Minor and Also Arabia

By Frederick Moore
New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In allocating territories to the different powers by the process of compromise two mighty colonial empires, already vast in extent and undeveloped material wealth, are being rapidly augmented by the peace conference. Successes, failures, triumphs and disappointments are following each other in rapid succession as the compromises are being reached across the green baize tables in the Foreign Office at the Quai d'Orsay.

In effect, apart and aside sit President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in the inner council of the five great powers, neither seeking nor expecting territorial allocations, which are being offered to them on America's behalf, but using their influence in assisting in the distribution of mandates on behalf of the league of nations and in conformity with President Wilson's principles of equity.

France in Africa

The feature of contiguity figures largely in the allocation of the destroyed Turkish and German colonial empires, and on this, as well as on other grounds, France has been persuaded to withdraw her claim to Syria and accept instead the Kamerun and Togoland. Thus the French African empire, covering a great knob which forms the northwest section of the continent from the Mediterranean Sea across the Sudan and Sahara to the South Atlantic Ocean, is rounded out, with the exception of minor territorial possessions belonging to Spain, Portugal, Great Britain and Liberia.

England's colonial expansion is of even greater and immediate importance, as it gives her practical control over all Mahometan cities with the exception of Constantinople, whose future is now being considered at the Quai d'Orsay.

With varying degrees of control, extending from a mere protectorate, like that which will be established over the Hedjaz, to actual government, Great Britain's authority now reaches from Tripoli across Egypt, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria to Southern Persia and India, which make up the heart of the great Mahometan belt that sweeps from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean across North Africa and South Asia. It is understood that the Zionist government in Palestine will be under British protection.

Great Britain's Reward

In attaining these series of controls, Great Britain reaps the reward for her renowned colonial administration, for not only the contiguity of Egypt and India, but the prestige of the British governors, influenced the decision of the conference in the work of territorial distribution.

Not only have the Americans advocated British control of the hitherto wretchedly governed Turkish provinces, but the natives themselves—Moslem, Christian or Jew—ardently advocated the control of Constantinople and the adjacent territories and that France should receive Syria, but America's entry into the war and Russia's withdrawal and finally, the Allies' acceptance of Wilson's fourteen points in the armistice, worked a material change, which is now being consummated, and instead of Turkey being divided among three great powers—Russia, France and Britain—control of the whole of Asia Minor and Arabia promises to fall to Britain.

Must Find New Solution

The allocation of European Turkey and Asia Minor territory will promptly be considered by the conference, only the disposition of the southern section of the empire having already been agreed upon. The Americans have signified definitely their determination not to accept any territorial mandates. Therefore, the desire of certain British and other statesmen that the United States assume control of the Marmora and Aegean littorals, Constantinople

Continued on next page

